

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate of the College of the Tying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licentiate of the College of Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine to Canada East and Canada West.
Licentiate "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. (1-39)

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m25"] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. (1-41)

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.
February 6, 1853. (1-1)

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEEDS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.
N. B.—Several FARMER FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE
CITY BANK MONTREAL,
HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. (1y-40)

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket, Newmarket, May 4, 1854. (6m13)

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. (1y23)

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. (23 1y)

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
COLLECTING PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines, of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVISE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. (1-9)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favours, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (1-1)

J. S. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (1-32)

Just Received!
A NEW WORK, entitled "A VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA," by a Canadian; embracing a description of the country, the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveller in crossing the Isthmus, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

POETRY.

The Type-Setter.

WRITTEN ON HEARING A FRIEND CALLED "TALKED FOR A MEER TYPE-SETTER."

"A mere type-setter!"—still a man
The world, perchance may yet reverse:
Unknown, unnoted, one who can
Have taught to hope and taught to fear;
Yet, where's the kindly sceptred hand,
That brow that bears a princely gem,
That wields as well a wide command—
Whose "tricks" may match a diadem?

"A mere type-setter!"—Let us see,
Who gave the glorious stripes to air
That mark the banners of the free,
And bound the stars that glimmer there?
Who turned the bolt of heaven aside,
And conquered its celestial fire?
Who made the lightning harmless glide
Along his magic wand of fire?

"A mere type-setter!"—Search the past,
The records of each battle-field;
Who nailed our colors to the mast,
And died because they would not yield?
Who taught our hand to strike the blow,
Through toil, and danger and distress,
That severed tyrants' chains of woe—
Who, but the masters of the Press?

"A mere type-setter!"—Name of fear,
To bid the slave to freedom wake—
That tyranny shall quake to hear,
And old oppression's empire shako!
Is Franklin a forgotten name,
That was no longer may reverse?
Has Freedom lost his soul of flame,
Or Greely dropped his pen of fear?

"A mere type-setter!"—Honored name,
That ages yet unborn shall bless
When empires crumble, and their fame
Has sunk in worse than nothingness.
Show me the type-setter whose lines deride
The "mere type-setters'" humble school,
And I'll show you an ape of pride,
A brainless or a dandy fool!

LITERATURE.

The Lost Boy.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

A hasty breakfast was soon despatched, the canoes were lighted to the utmost, nothing being placed in them but arms, and cooked provision for two day's consumption. The deer-hounds were secured to trees around the camp, with abundance of food and water within reach; and the wind having come out of the eastward, and blowing steady and fresh right up the lake, the masts were shipped in the two canoes belonging to our party—that of the wood-men being unprovided with such applications, a rude substitute was soon made from a Mackinaw blanket, stretched from a mast and a sprig fresh cut from the island pines—and, just as the sun arose, the three light barks shot away from the shore in company, at full speed, careering over the tiny waves, dead before the light breeze, toward the head of the lake.

It had been agreed that Archer and the White Cloud should run directly for the upper lake, and then proceed to search the southwestern shore of that sheet, the canoe having been found on that side of the lake they were now navigating, close to the mouth of the inlet. Forrester and Seneca John were to coast the northern shore of the lower lake, keeping a bright look out along the shingles, and the hunters were to do the same with the southern, that being the converse to what they had done on the previous day; on passing through the inlet the hunters and Forrester were both to follow the northern shore until they should intersect Archer's course at the head of the lake. Three rifle shots, in quick succession, were agreed on as a signal of discovery.

Away they went; almost as fleet as the white winged sea-gulls which fanned their broad pinions everywhere around them, and swooped unerring on their finny prey. Away they went, away; Archer and the White Cloud, directly before the wind, for the inlet; Forrester and the younger Indian edging off to the northward, and the white hunters to the southward, with the wind nearly on their quarters. Within an hour, Archer had run the others—which had a longer course to run, and were, perhaps, scarcely so well handled—almost out of sight, and had made the mouth of the inlet, and discovered the spot at which the canoe of the lost boy has been beached. Here they both landed, and after a short search, the White Cloud found the trail of the boy going up the western shore of the inlet toward the upper lake, through the most alluvial low-lands, which, he asserted, he could follow till he found him.

"I go through the wood Brother, take canoe up inlet. Meet you on shore, where lake begin. Know then whether go long stone beach, whether through wood. If want brother sooner, call like loon calls; not holler, no how. Brother take down sail, no use here, only paddle."

With a word, Archer obeyed his dark skinned monitor, struck his mast, furling his sail, and seating himself in the stern, sent the little birch bark vessel right up the swift clear waters of the rapid inlet, which glanced past her gunwales, and gurgled round her stern in ripples of liquid silver. The inlet was circuitous, and the current swift and strong against him, so that it was no wonder that when he reached the upper lake, the White Cloud had anticipated him, and stood leaning on his rifle just where the shingly margin, which ran round the clear basin, joined the inlet and rushed impetuously.

A valture of his hand brought Archer forthwith, and as the canoe touched the shore, the Indian stepped in lightly, motioned Harry to take his place in the bows, and assumed his own place as helmsman in the stern.

"Boy gone up lake, long shore. Not go in wood, keep along stones. Went afore dark last night, may-be. Paddle slow now, look close in shore."

And for two hours they did so, at the middle of which period they saw the other canoes

come off the inlet and commence a similar search on the farther shore. Several times the Indians landed to search for signs, where one or two small mud-rivulets creep over the beach to join the lake, and in one place, especially, where an extensive cranberry-marsh bordered the water for nearly a quarter of a mile. At each of these spots the boy's track was plainly discernible, and at the marsh the Indian's sagacity speedily discovered that he had made a hearty meal on the luxuriant berries.

At about half a mile above this spot the character of the coast altered; a long rock point ran out, and the outline of the shore above it was much broken and indented. As they rounded this point, Archer's telescope, with which he kept continually sweeping the shores, disclosed to him a sight which made his flesh creep, and his hair rise between horror and excitement. Where the smooth beach commenced above the farthest rocky knoll, the body of the boy was visible, stretched at full length upon the sand, either dead or sleeping, while at or about half a mile above him a huge black bear was coming leisurely along the beach, snuffing the air as if it detected the faint of human breath on the pure atmosphere.

"Great God!" he cried. "Look, chief, look yonder. What is to be done?"
The White Cloud took the glass, to the use of which he had become accustomed during his many excursions with Archer, and gazed calmly in the direction indicated. As soon as he had caught the object, he closed the glass, and spoke promptly, but calmly:—"Boy not dead yet, asleep, not lie dead. Bear, she one, mad like fury, got cubs suckin'. Best paddle heap hard, get there fast!"

Not another word was spoken, but the paddles were plied with a will, and the canoe literally flew over, rather than through the translucent waters. The canoe and the bear were about equally distant from the boy when they started, but the wind favoured them and the canoe travelled by far the fastest, still the suspense and agitation of Archer were horrible, for the indications of the coast and a second long, rocky point, concealed both the child and the monster from his view.

At this moment, attracted probably, by the fiery speed at which Archer's canoe was rushing up the lake, Forrester turned his glass likewise to the southern shore, and discovering the child and its peril, discharged both barrels of his rifle in the air, and uttering a long whoop, hoping to scare the fierce brute from his intended prey.

"Heap bad, Frank shoot!" exclaimed the Indian. "Wake up boy, may-be; he run, then make bear madder, sartin. How! Harry! how! how! how!"

And, wonderful as had been their exertions before, they now redoubled them, and the air is scarce swifter than was that of the flying vessel through the water.

They doubled the long point, and then was it seen how near an Indian's instinct is akin to prophecy. The boy had been roused from his sleep by the shot and the outcries, had started to his feet, discovered the she bear, which was now within a few hundred yards of him, and had turned to fly down the lake, though his trembling limbs almost refused to perform their office, while, exasperated almost to madness at the sight of the fugitive, the wild beast had set forth, with a savage growl, hard upon his traces.

They were but just in time. As they rounded the point, the boy, who had just reached, dropped exhausted to the ground, while the bear, gnashing its tusches, with its eyes fiery-red, and all its jaws and throat bathed in foam, the fierce brute was within ten or twelve paces of him.

The Indian thrust the blade of his paddle deep into the sand through the shallow water, stopped the canoe in a second, and steadied it. "Shoot, brother Archer, right in breast.—Kill, sartin."

And as he spoke, Harry's heavy rifle rose to his shoulder, and took a deliberate aim and fired; but his arm was unsteady through his recent exertions, and though the ball took effect, it only broke the bear's right shoulder, without touching his vitals.

The monster rose erect with a tremendous roar, beating the air with his forepaws in senseless fury; but that attitude was fatal to it—that roar was its last. For, cooled by the emergency, Harry was now as steady as a rock, and the belted ball from his second barrel clove its heart to the very cavity, and, though it tore the ground with fang and claw, it was dead, ere they reached land.

The boy was easily revived, but who shall describe the rapture of the father as he clasped him in his arms, or Archer's joy at witnessing it. The night was passed happily and festively at their old camp, and when Forrester and Archer returned to their lowland homes, after restoring the child to his half distracted mother, they carried home with them feelings of gratitude and joy at having been the permitted instruments of saving human life, inseparably connected with the memory of the Camp in the Adirondack Highlands.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Forty-two years ago a young man belonging to Salem enlisted in the army and marched to the frontier, leaving here a wife, and a child about a year old. No tidings being heard from him he was given up as dead, and twenty-four years after his disappearance his supposed widow married again. On Monday last the soldier returned from the wars alive and well, having, it is said, been residing in Canada West for many years. His daughter, whom he left an infant, is now married and the mother of a family. His wife and her second husband and his sister are all living; and how he can explain his absence, or how the respective rights of the parties in this "strange eventful history" will be adjusted, remains to be determined.—*Salem (Mass.) Register.*

COLONIAL.

Extension of the Elective Principle.

Mr. Foley moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the election of Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Registrars, directly by the qualified municipal electors of the respective wards, townships, villages, towns, and cities of Upper Canada. He advocated this measure on the ground that the people best understood their own interests in their several localities, and that they should be allowed to elect their own officers because they paid for them. His proposition was no new one, but was carrying out a principle which existed in other countries. In the city of London, the largest metropolis in the world, the Sheriffs were elected by the people by whom they were employed. At present it was notorious that local officers were appointed, not because of their fitness for their offices, but because they were the friends or partisans of the member who represented the country, if he happened to be a supporter of the administration of the day. He had no doubt it would be for the advantage of the Government themselves to remove for them the dispensing of that patronage, which laid them constantly open to accusations of unfairness in the distribution of the offices in the gift of the Crown. The people of Upper Canada could not have made better selections than they had done, in electing their municipal councillors, &c., and he believed they would display the same wisdom in exercising the same privileges, if the elective principle were still further extended. If the bill should pass a second reading, he meant to move that it be referred to a Committee, with a view to have its details perfected as much as possible.

Sol. Gen. Smith moved an amendment that the Bill be read a second time this day six months. If those officers were to be elected every three years, as proposed in the Bill, the whole business of the country would be thrown into confusion. Before extending the elective principle, the hon. mover should have shown what objections existed to the present system. Could he show that there was in Upper Canada a single Sheriff who was not discharging his duty properly? He looked upon it as of the greatest importance that the Sheriff should be directly responsible to the Government, and not to the people. The Sheriff was an officer whose position should not lead him to court popular favours.

Mr. Hartman was in favor of the officers referred to being made elective, and he should therefore vote for the second reading of the Bill. He did not approve, however of their being elective directly by the people, but by the county councils. It had not been shown in one single instance that the people of Upper Canada had abused the elective institutions which had been conferred upon them, and he thought those institutions might with safety be extended. He was not in favor of the officers being removed every three years, as proposed in the Bill. They ought to hold their appointments as long as they gave satisfaction and discharged their duties; but that and other points of the Bill might be amended in Committee.

Mr. Gamble said that no man was more desirous than he of seeing the elective principle carried out, even in regard to the Legislative Council, and the highest office in the country. But he could not vote for the second reading of the Bill, as he thought the appointment of the officers referred to should be vested not in the people directly, but in the County Councils. He wanted to see as much power vested in the County Councils as possible. He did not want to see the power vested in Government or in a Parliament, but he wanted to see it distributed as much as possible over the country. He did not believe in the supremacy of Parliament, and hoped to see the day when they would have a written Constitution controlling Parliament. As the Government, by their Legislative Council measures, had adapted the elective principle, he hoped they would take the matter up, and introduce such a Bill for extending that principle as would receive the sanction of the House.

Hon. Mr. Spence said there was a great distinction to be observed between officers purely Municipal, and officers having an Executive character. He did not think it would be desirable that the people should elect officers who were to carry out the law, and obey the commands of courts, and who were more or less connected with the administration of justice. Nor did he think that the people desired the change, and he should therefore vote against the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Mackenzie advocated the extension of the elective principle, and referred to the case of Ontario, and other Counties, where Sheriffs had been appointed by the Government, contrary to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Hincks thought it necessary that the Sheriffs should continue responsible to the Executive. For the exercise of Executive control, the Government were responsible to Parliament, and to the people which in his opinion furnish a sufficient amount of responsibility. If the appointment of those officers was taken away from the Government such a course, he conceived, would materially interfere with the theory of Responsible Government. In the case of the appointment of a Sheriff to Ontario, referred by the hon. member for Haldimand, Mr. Reynolds had been strongly recommended to the Government. There were two or three other candidates, and among their respective friends very strong feelings had sprung up. The Government thought that either of those rival candidates were appointed, that bad feelings would only be increased, and they therefore appointed a gentleman unconnected with either of the rival parties. He believed that that gentleman was now giving great satisfaction, and that he had proved a good and efficient Sheriff.

Mr. Gould supported the Bill. In reference to Mr. Reynolds, who it was said, had

been strongly recommended to the Government, he would like to know who in the County of Ontario had recommended him.

Mr. Roblin said that a more worthy or high-minded man, than Mr. Reynolds did not exist in Upper Canada. There were some charges against him in 1837, and he fled across the lines but afterwards returned and gave himself up and was honorably acquitted. He considered him quite as competent as any man in the country to occupy that position.

Several speakers followed, and made addresses favorable to the election of County officers by Councils elected by the people. Ministers opposed it however, on the ground that they were responsible to the people. The bill was lost on a division; and the people now have to submit to the nominee of the Government, whether they like him or not.

The Reserve Bill passed the Assembly.

Friday, the 24th instant will be a night long to be remembered in the history of this Province; not, indeed, as a glorious season of deliverance from a galling bondage, but as a season of deep and lasting degradation to the Legislative Assembly, and to our character as a professedly free people. On that night we were betrayed, and sold as a beast of burden, or as a gang of Southern slaves, by the crafty minions of power—the pimps of corruption—the tools of priestcraft and of mammon. We say, without hesitation, that the Clergy Reserve Bill, as now passed by the Assembly, and which has received a first and second reading in the Legislative Council, although recognising, in word, the necessity of a dissolution of the connection between Church and State in this Province, does in reality establish, for all future time, so far as an Endowment is concerned, the very evil it professes to repudiate and remove.

We copy the Bill at length in another column, that our readers may judge for themselves whether our opinion be correct or not. The measures which the Government proposed to introduce, we were told, at first, by Hincks and his fellow Traitors, was to secularize the Reserves "according to the well understood wishes of the people" of Upper Canada. Instead of this, however, it is only a measure to secularize according to the wishes and dictum of Lord Elgin, the Bishops, and their mercenary allies. The Bill, indeed, as passed, might be aptly named "A Bill for the relief of the Clergy Stipendiaries from popular molestation;" for it is so framed as to give the Church and State party an endowment equal to their present income, not only during the lives of incumbents, but for all future time.

The scheme of commutation has been arranged with satanic skill to meet the scruples of the "soft shells" in the Legislature, and at the same time to meet the highest wishes of the Priests. The Bill was professedly altered to prevent commutation with the churches of England and Scotland, but the change, as we proved last week, was only a desperate trick. By the substitution of the word "and" for the word "or" in the objectionable clause, instead of reading "individuals or bodies," it now reads "individuals and bodies;" so that commutation with those churches requires only an agreement between the Incumbents and their ecclesiastical superiors.

But, bad as this is, it is only a part of a scheme which we can only designate as infamous in the extreme. The commutation with those churches, which Reformers resisted as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Imperial Act, is not only secured, but the amount is left undefined and unlimited;—it is, in fact, to the Governor in Council and the Stipendiaries, or to Lord Elgin and the Bishop Strachan, who, we believe, is now in Quebec to bag the Dollars before his Lordship leaves the Province, and Sir Edm. Head assumes the reins. It was well known to the members of the House that the Bishop, in his Letter to Mr. Morin, stated that he would only accept of £30,000 per annum (or its equivalent capital) under protest. This was an indication to Reformers that, under any scheme of commutation with that section of the stipendiaries, £500,000, or Two Millions of Dollars, would be absorbed from the Reserve Fund and applied as a permanent endowment for the Church of England. Without the clause sanctioning the atrocious robbery, the Honorable Robert Spence declared the Bill "would not be worth two pence!!!" How the volunteers of North Westworth will relish this delectable specimen of the sincerity and manly independence of their Representative, time, perhaps, will tell with impressive force.

The Church of Scotland comes of course within the same category. Although already possessed of a plethora of wealth, by reason of the disruption which called the Free Church into existence;—having thousands of pounds in stock of the Montreal Bank beyond what the Scottish Hiredlings have been able to consume,—they also will secure, under this infamous bill, a large permanent endowment, the amount of which professed Reformers in Parliament leave to be determined by the parties interested,—by the advocates of Church and State—viz: Lord Elgin, his Council, and the Hiredlings!

Deep as is the criminality of members, and their degradation, by the passage of the clauses sanctioning such an atrocious settlement of this vital question—there is a deeper still.—The Roman Catholic stipendiaries who for fifteen years have been illegally and immorally supported from those Protestant Funds, are to be pensioned for another twenty years, or they are to receive the equivalent capital in the way of commutation! Without this commutation clause, the Hon. Robert Spence says "the Bill would not be worth two pence!!!" Finally, the Wesleyan Methodists, or their Missionary Committee in London, originally bribed by a £900 grant at the Union of the Canada with the British Conferences, which grant has been continued in some shape to the present day, are to be paid for twenty years to

come, or commuted with, although their official organ, and the late Convention of the lay members of the Church declare they want none of the funds!

And this is the result of a thirty years' war for religious equality!!! Let the names of the imbeciles or traitors who voted for this measure be noted by every freeman—every constituency. The day of political retribution will come, but whether the wrong can be ever redressed, time only will tell.—*Examiner.*

THE WEST PORK TRADE.—As the season for packing pork draws near, the business attracts more attention, and a good deal of interest is now manifested with reference to the opening prices. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th ultimo, has the following remarks on the subject:—

"We find there is a great difference in the views of feeders and packers. The former are generally anticipating \$5 per 100 lbs. net, while the latter are steadily receding from this point, and sales have already been made as low as \$4.50, and at the close there were more sellers than buyers at that figure. The facts are, there are in this country a stock of 200,000 barrels of pork, and an ample supply of bacon; advices from abroad that do not encourage us to look for a demand from Europe, except at low figures; that the number of hogs in the country is large and that high prices will bring out a heavy crop; that packers have experienced two bad years in succession, and that they may not be able to stand up in the event of another disastrous season—all combine to operate in favor of low figures, and affect the arguments of short crops of corn, brought forward by the farmers. Were the packing season to commence under the feeling which now prevails, it would be difficult to realize \$4.50 for hogs, and the prospects are against, rather than in favor, of an upward reaction. Packers have generally made up their minds that, when a crop of hogs as large as that of last year, prices should not be over \$3.50, and the tendency to believe that the crop will turn out large is very strong and it must be admitted, that for such a belief there is strong ground."

MARRIAGE LICENSES—WHO IS TO BLAME?
—On Monday last, a man drove a distance of some 14 miles to Hamilton, accompanied by his bride, to get married, but there were no License to be had! Another, (a most respectable young man) from the State of New York, arrived on Saturday night intending to be married on Monday, and return by the night train, went to the office, but no License!—Last week a respectable merchant in Hamilton went to purchase the License and had to go to Dundas. No License! On Monday the gentleman from the United States hired a conveyance and drove in the middle of the torrents of rain to Dundas, but no License there! and the vendor of License in Hamilton tells parties who apply that he will have them in ten days, that the change of the government has deranged the system!! Bah!—Let me send down £200 to Quebec, and it will soon bring up 200 Licenses. We beg to call public attention to the provisions of our Marriage Bill. A Roman Catholic can go to his priest any day and be married, because he calls it a *Sacrament*. A Protestant, because he calls it a *ceremony*, must go and pay six dollars to feed a few hungry hiredlings of the Crown for a License, and if they happen to be "hard up," and cannot supply themselves from the government stores with the blank stamps, at four dollars a head, why our respectable citizens must wait their time, or run over the lines to get married; and should any infringement be made upon the present system—lo! some wist not sagacious Blackstone discovers that combine and bastardy and alienation of property are the result. The marriage bill of Canada with its details is one of the most disgraceful and ridiculous pieces of Legislation ever palmed on an intelligent community, and if the community are true to their own interests, they will have the abomination swept from the face of our Provincial Statute book. Why must a poor Mechanic or a Labourer pay six dollars to a lot of craven officials for liberty to obey the command of Heaven?!—Banner.

THE TENURE BILL PASSED.—This infamous measure, which will cost the country a million of pounds before its operations cease, was passed late last evening, by a vote of 71 to 32. The following is the division:

YEAS.—Bell, Cayley, Chisholm, Church, Cook, (Oxford) Crawford, Delong, Hincks, Jackson, Langton, Lyon, Mecheth (Kingston), McNab, Matheson, Morrison (Niagara), Munro, Niles, Patrick, Powell, Rankin, Ross, Shaw, Smith (Northumberland), Smith, (Frontenac), Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, and forty-two Lower Canadians.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikins, Brown, Ferguson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Fraser, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, J. S. McDonald, D. McDonald, Mackenzie, Mattice, Merritt, Murree, Robinson, Scatcherd, Wilson, Wright, and twelve Lower Canadians.

Let Upper Canadians mark the representatives who have voted to throw upon them the charge of freeing the French Canadians from the Tenure at a cost of many hundred thousand pounds.—*Globe.*

NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst. are received. A battle had taken place at Camo de Guerra, between the revolutionists and the government troops, in which the former were defeated with great loss, as is reported. The fate of Santa Anna's dynasty is sealed. In place of fighting his countrymen, he will shortly have an opportunity of fighting his battles royal in the cockpit of Carthage as formerly. Gen. Almonte, Mexican Minister at Washington, has been appointed Ambassador at Vienna. Señor Arrangois takes his place.

How Advertisements.

List of Letters—Wm. Ross
List of Letters—C. Dean
Notice—A. Fowler
Notice—J. New Office
Special Meeting—E. Jackson
New Millinery Establishment—Misses Malloy.

The New Era.

Harmonet, Friday, December 8th, 1854.

The Know Nothings of Maine have elected to the Legislature 362 of their order, the whole Legislature is composed of 365 members.

Government has determined not to come to any decision on the fixing of Parliament until after the recess. It is generally supposed that the House will be prorogued in a few days, to meet again some time in March next.

Kenos, the unhappy man condemned at the last Assizes in Toronto, for the murder of his wife, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Monday last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon. It was estimated that upwards of 2000 persons were present to witness the execution.

Something Good.—A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Matheson, to amend 14 and 15 Vic. Chap. 104 of the Municipal Corporations Act, so that Township Councils cannot take money by Taxation and require for their ordinary expenditure, without first obtaining the approval of the People. The sanction of the Governor General must also be received.

We have received a regular supply of Parliamentary papers, through the kindness of the member for North York, amongst them a Bill for the secularization of the Reserves as amended, and the return to His Excellency for the names of the incumbents and pensioners on the Reserve list, together with the copy of a bargain between Col. Paixner and the Government, in leasing the former a large tract of land on the shore of Lake Erie. It appears from this document, that Col. Paixner has the use of 3,000 Acres of land, at the nominal yearly rent of five shillings, for 21 years.

From our Quebec Correspondent.

Quebec, 24th Nov., 1854.

The great agony is over!—Yesterday the Mergel Clergy Reserve Bill—of the Mergel Cabinet—supported by a mongrel majority, and opposed by a mongrel minority, was read a third time and passed on a vote of 62 to 32. The yeas being 29 from Upper Canada, and 33 from Lower Canada; the nays, 21 from Upper Canada, and 18 from Lower Canada.

Of the 29 Upper Canadians who voted for the Bill, 5 were elected in July last, as anti-secularizers—but for Office agreed to secularize—and in so doing have most effectually secured the very object they have always labored for—a permanent endowment through the operation of the commutation clause in the Bill. Of the 21 U. Canadians who voted against the passing of the Bill, 6 are, and have always been anti-secularizers; they yet refuse to accept anything less than the whole of the large endowment they always claimed.—A forlorn hope, truly. The remaining fifteen Upper Canadians who voted against it are the independent Reformers, who look upon the provisions for commutation as a violation of the principles they have contended for—and consequently refuse to give their assent to any such measure. It will be seen by this analysis that, if the 24 secularizers who voted for the passing of this Bill containing the odious provision for commutation, and, in this last hour of the conflict, acted faithfully with their brethren, who, with them have fought against the principle of Endowments, it would not now be said that Canada has a State Church fastened upon her. To those who, while possessing an abhorrence of Church and State connection, gave their votes and support to an administration, composed principally of the enemies of voluntarism, is due the fact that, to obtain Secularization, power is given to the Government to endow permanently two Churches, to an extent scarcely dreamed of. Their plea is—"We want a settlement of the Question." The country will judge—but the end is not yet!

The Grand Truck Amendment Bill passed its third reading last night. Important modifications were made in committee of the whole, of which I may mention—that of limiting the diffusion of the Government Guarantee to the main line of Railway—and also limiting the guarantee on the Victoria Bridge to \$100,000. The time for completing the whole works is extended to 1860; that between Toronto and Montreal, to July, 1857.

The large increase in the commerce of the country, together with an anticipated monetary crisis, has created a run, not upon the Banks, but by the Banks upon the Legislature, for an increase in their Capital Stock. Bills were also passed yesterday to relieve these institutions to the extent of £1,535,000. The Capital of the several Banks has been increased as follows:—

Bank of Upper Canada,	£250,000
Bank of Montreal,	500,000
Chartered Bank,	500,000
Quebec Bank,	250,000
Citizens Bank,	250,000
Bank of the People,	75,000
The Government scheme for amendments to the Tariff is before the House. It proposes to abolish ad-valorem duties, in most instances, and to substitute specific instead thereof; thus making the consumers of low priced goods pay as high a duty as their more opulent neighbors. Their plan of immorality practiced under the present system, in making false entries, cannot avail against the manifest injustice of charging the same duty on all goods of a particular kind, whatever their value. The whole reduction proposed, although it is admitted by every one that at least £300,000 can safely be spared from the annual revenue, is only about £70,000. <p>The Inspector General appears to comprehend fully the secret of the financial success of his predecessor, and has determined to profit by his example. He recently declared in his place in Parliament, that he would take care not to be left without the means of securing parliamentary support, if a full treasury could furnish the means. It was a bold assertion; but his proposals on the Tariff justify the belief that he was sincere. His balance of revenue will give him the means he wants, provided he can find the kind of men suited to his purposes—and, unfortunately, such men are not scarce.</p> <p>I understand the Government contemplate proposing a further extension of the Elective Franchise to all Municipal Electors. An adjournment will probably take place within a fortnight.</p> <p>Pensions.</p> <p>From the "Votes and Proceedings" we learn that on Monday, the 20th ult., Mr. Mackenzie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the Executive Authority from bestowing, in all future times, upon the Judges, Chief Justices, Chancellors and Vice Chancellors, of Upper Canada, enormous sums of Public money as Life Pensions or Annuities. Without asking or obtaining the special sanction of the Legislature, in any case</p>	

whatsoever. This motion, although just, was negative on a division. Government found that if carried it would prevent them from favoring their friends to a certain degree, and consequently some poor relation might not be enabled to sit upon the people's money. However, by looking over the names, it will be observed that they were, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, left in a minority—there being 21 in favor of Mackenzie's motion and only 10 against it. The following is the division, Upper Canada Members being marked in italics:

Yeas: Messieurs Aikins, Allyn, Bell, Broun, Church, DeWitt, Dostaler, Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Guvromont, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Lamoignon, Lumsden, Macdonald, of Glengary, McDonald, of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mullick, Merritt, Niles, Paulist, Scutcher, Smith, of Northumberland West, Smith, of Victoria, Southwick, Terrill, Thibodeau, Wilson, Wright, and Young, —33.

Nays: Messieurs Bellingham, Blanchet, Brodeur, Carlier, Casault, Canelon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Cryster, Delong, Dime, Felton, Fettes, Fortier, of Nicolet, Fournier, of Belchassas, Fournier, Gill, Hinks, Laporte, Larocque, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. McNab, Masson, McLaughlin, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, Morrison, of Simcoe, North, Patrick, Poolin, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Somerville, Stevenson, and Yielding, —39.

Had the above motion been carried it would have been placing the matter, in a secondary degree, in the hands of the people; but that would not suit our newly fledged Reform Ministry. It really appears to us like downright robbery to give large sums of the people's money as life annuities, after parties have ceased to work, to men who have grown rich and independent through the large salaries they have received while in Government employ. So far as Upper Canada is concerned, she has virtually said Government has no right to Pension of these dignitaries without the consent of Parliament.

Mechanics' Lien Bill.

This Bill, introduced by Mr. Hartman on the 16th of October, has been printed, and a copy is before us.

Section 1 provides how the lien may be acquired. Every Builder or Mechanic building or repairing any house or other building upon a piece of land which would pass with said land if the premises were conveyed, may obtain a lien upon said buildings; and this Lien will have priority over all other claims registered in the Registry Office.

Section 2 provides on what conditions only the Lien shall have priority over claims registered before it.

Section 3 empowers the person holding the Lien to enforce the price of any separate portion of the work mentioned in the contract;—provided such portion be specified in the contract.

Section 4 provides that with the consent of the owner, the lien may be transferred in reference to any definite portion of the work; in such case the sub-contractor shall have all the rights and privileges of the contractor.

Section 5 provides for the assignment of the whole claim; and in certain cases must be assignable to persons having claims upon the property.

Section 6 makes it necessary to have the lien registered in the County Registrar Office, together with a memorial.

Section 7 provides how the Lien under this act may be enforced. If above a certain amount (not yet fixed,) it must be taken to one of the Superior Courts; but under that amount, it may be sued in the Division Court. And on receiving judgment in favor of the Lien, an execution may be issued and placed in the Sheriff's hands, who shall seize and sell the property under the Lien.

Section 8 provides that if the Defendant does not contest the Lien he shall pay no costs, except the costs of the suit.

Section 9. This Act does not prevent parties from taking recourse to other legal proceedings, instead of the provisions of this Act.

Section 10 provides that the amount left in the Sheriff's hands after paying the Lien, shall, upon the order of the Court, be distributed among the parties who shall make application by Petition, stating their claims.

Section 11 provides that if any person not bound satisfies the claim and pays the costs, the Clerk of the Court shall give him a certificate to that effect; and the registry shall transfer and vest in the person making such payment, all the claim of the person holding the Lien.

Section 12 provides that a person may hold a mortgage and a Lien at the same time, and the two claims enforced as if held by two separate parties.

Section 13 provides that the Defendant may have some competent person examine the work, and having his statement made on oath before some Justice of the Peace, will be taken in as evidence at the trial; but the Plaintiff has the privilege of rebutting that evidence.

Section 14 is an interpretation clause.

Section 15 refers to Schedules attached to this Act, showing what forms may be used in making out the Lien.

Section 16 makes this Act extend to Upper Canada alone.

Township Election!

The time is almost at hand when the electors of this Township, in common with others, will be called upon to use their judgment and discrimination in choosing fit and proper men to guard their public interests; and in making that selection, all feelings of a personal nature should be kept in abeyance.

An altogether mistaken notion is entertained by many, that the duties of Municipal Councillors are light and of little moment. But so far from this being the case, few men, comparatively speaking, possess the necessary qualifications; for it must be remembered that those men hold the destiny of the Township in their hands. In exercising our privileges, then, it stands us in hand to secure men possessing a

fair amount of intelligence, discernment and judgment. Unless they do possess these qualifications, the people and the interests of the Township both suffer.

That the Township is now in a prosperous condition cannot be denied.—Sufficient funds being left in the Treasurer's hands, we are led to believe, to reduce the taxes for Township purposes, another year at least one-half. We therefore want such men to control the public purse as will be enabled, through their general knowledge of the wants of the Township, to expend it to public advantage. All feelings of a personal nature—or sectarian character, should be lost sight of; and men of sterling worth and character chosen. Every elector is in duty bound to give his vote to the man his conscience tells him is best, calculated to serve the public good; and no one could blame another for so acting, for in this day and age of the world, few indeed will not side to his neighbor, the right of private judgment.—Who, then, we ask, shall be the men to form Whitechurch Corporation? Two men, we understand, of the present Council, have determined not to run again; whether the others will or not, remains to be seen. The powers entrusted in the County Council, and the large amount of money they will have another year to expend, all tend to increase the responsibility imposed upon the electors in the selection of men to represent them in that body.

Know Nothings!

A secret association has lately been organized in the United States, under the above name; and during the recent elections, for a new Society, have elected many candidates.—In Massachusetts, with five exceptions, Know Nothings have been returned for every office. In order to give our readers an idea of the objects of this Association, we annex their Platform:

- PLATFORM.**
1. Repeal of all Naturalization Laws.
 2. None but Native Americans for office.
 3. A pure American Common School System.
 4. War to the hilt, on Political Romanism.
 5. Opposition, first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners.
 6. The Maintenance of the sound, healthy, and Patriotic American Nationality.
 7. Hostility to all Papal Influences, in whatever form, and under whatever name, when brought to bear against the Republic.
 8. American Institutions and American Sentiments.
 9. More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.
 10. The amplest protection to protestant interests.
 11. Citizenship granted to Foreigners only by special Act of Congress.
 12. The destruction of the revered Washington and his co-partisans.
 13. The sending back of all Foreign Paupers landed on our shores.
 14. The formation of Societies to protect all American Interests.
 15. Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry on the principle of a Foreign Church or State.
 16. Our Country, our whole Country and nothing but our Country.
 17. And finally—American Laws and American Legislation, and Death to all Foreign Influences, whether in high places or low.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

A Black List.

REFORMERS OF UPPER CANADA, MARK WELL THE TRAITORS!

The following Upper Canada Reformers sold themselves to McNab & Co., voted 21 all bona fide amendments to the iniquitous Reserve Bill, and cheated their constituents, and betrayed the country by robbing the Reserve fund of upwards of a million of dollars for the permanent endowment of the Churches of England and Scotland! They forced State pay upon the Methodists for the next twenty years against the public protest of the representatives of that body, and have further secularized the Protestant Reserves by giving a slice for the next twenty years to the Roman Catholics!! Here are the names of the base renegades;—let them go down to posterity as the Arnolds of Canada!

FRANCIS HINCKS.....N. Oxford.
ROBERT BELL.....N. Lunenburg.
HERBERT BIGGAR.....W. Brant.
BASIL R. CHURCH.....N. Leeds and Grenville.
DR. COOK.....S. Oxford.
JESSE DELONG.....S. Leeds.
JOSEPH GOULD.....N. Ontario.
GEORGE JACKSON.....Grey.
DONALD MATHESON.....N. Oxford.
J. C. MORRISON.....Niagara.
ANGUS MORRISON.....N. Simcoe.
HENRY MUNRO.....W. Durham.
WILLIAM NILES.....E. Middlesex.
WILLIAM PATRICK.....S. Grenville.
DAVID ROBLIN.....Lenox and Addington.
SIDNEY SMITH.....W. Northumberland.

JAMES SMITH.....Victoria.
DR. SOUTHWICK.....E. Elgin.
ROBERT SPENCE.....N. Wentworth.

The above nineteen traitors also assisted McNab & Co. to complete their infamous coalition bargain with Morion & Co. and have saddled Upper Canada with the payment of one million of dollars at least—some say two—to pay the rich Landlords of Lower Canada the amount due them by their tenants in order that the latter may get their farms free!!—North American.

Execution of MARTIN RICHARD KENOS.—Yesterday morning, Martin Richard Kenos was executed before the boundary wall of the city gaol in the presence of several thousand spectators. For hours before the time appointed for the termination of the wretch's existence crowds of people continued to flock to the place of execution, and notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather they waited on the spot with a patience that would have done credit to an evidently less morbid curiosity. The wretched man, old and young, we regret to say formed an inconsiderable portion of the vast multitude; and early in the morning as it was, the tavern keepers in the immediate vicinity of the gaol seemed to do a brisk business with the numbers of male spectators who seemingly had left town and country at an early hour for the purpose of seeing "the man hanged."

Shortly after 10 o'clock Kenos, accompanied by two Roman Catholic Clergymen, the Sheriff, the Governor of the gaol and others, was brought from his cell attended

by the executioner and turnkeys. He walked to the gallows with a firm step and an undimmed look that betokened more the daring of a hardened criminal, or would-be hero, than the demeanor of an humble penitent. And when he arrived on the scaffold he stood boldly forth with all the air of an injured martyr, and he addressed the people beneath in a voice no way shaken by emotion. He spoke for several minutes; said he was innocent and unconscious of having committed the crime for which he was now about wrongfully to suffer; exhorted all Catholics and others who were present to pray for his soul and be liberal to him in their opinion; spoke of the course of his past life as one that should be guarded against; thanked the Governor of the gaol for his considerate and suitable treatment; begged them to be good men and temperate and said it was to liquor he owed his present misfortune. Having concluded his "dying words," which he delivered with a fluency and theatrical manner that ill-befitted the occasion, he bowed his head, and the executioner immediately covered it with a cloth, adjusted the fatal noose, and led him back to the trap door. Here he knelt down composedly and the clergymen bent towards him, and after he had uttered some inaudible words they retired to the rear of the wood-work. We did not witness the last act of the disgusting spectacle; but a prolonged murmur of horror that ran through the vast assembly around the gallows told the tale that the murderer had met with the punishment that the great Creator primarily ordained.—Leader.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Harman, in the 2nd concession of King, on Saturday, while in the act of putting down a pillar as a supporter to a scaffold, was killed by the platform falling on him, in consequence of the giving way of the pole. He was crushed in a frightful manner by the weight of the wood-work, and shortly after he was extricated, life became extinct. The deceased leaves a wife and four children.—Leader.

SNOW IN BUFFALO.—The roof of Brown's blacksmith shop, on Washington street, fell yesterday, owing to an accumulation of snow, and a man and four horses were buried in the ruins. They were extricated without damage. We also hear of the roofs of several barns having been driven in by the great weight of the snow, amongst others, those of Mr. Franklin and Mr. Bentley, at Cold Springs.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF PURE IRON.—Some time in June last, a huge mass of pure iron was discovered lying upon the surface (on lot No. 27, in the 9th concession, township of Madoc,) by a party invited to assist the occupant of said lot in removing stones off his field. This mass, in the shape of a stone was frequently tried in order to load it on a wagon, and as often left on the ground. After minute examination, it was found to be the purest iron, weighing some three hundred and eighty pounds.

RECIPROCITY.—The Nova Scotian thinks, it would not be advisable to call an Extra Session to meet the requirements of the Reciprocity Treaty, inasmuch as there must be Imperial Legislation before the Treaty can go into full operation. As the American Government has agreed to admit the articles included in the treaty at once, and return the duty paid if the Treaty is consummated we presume the Government will not deprive the people of Nova Scotia of the benefits of this arrangement by stubbornly refusing to adopt the necessary Legislative action. The Coal of Nova Scotia is their principal article of export, and it was one of the difficulties in the way of the Treaty. The American Government would probably not object to exclude Nova Scotia from the Treaty altogether.—North American.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—STEAM POWER SUPERSEDED.—Herapath's Railway Journal announces that a discovery has recently been made which will probably revolutionize the motive powers now applied to machinery. The discovery seems to be the application of some newly discovered law in Mechanics, by which two men can propel an engine with the force of 25 horse power ordinarily applied by means of what is termed "Paulson's patent pendulum T Lever." The writer in the Railroad Journal says:— "There is not a word here but is written in all sober seriousness, startling as the intelligence may be.—Examiner.

Beale, the dentist of Philadelphia charged with a criminal assault upon a young lady while under influence of chloroform, has been tried and convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. The injured party is about to be married to a gentleman of high respectability in Philadelphia, and the ladies of the city intend to present her with a valuable bridal gift on the occasion.—Examiner.

FARMER'S JOINT STOCK BANK.—An advertisement in to-day's paper states that the affairs of this Bank have been put in the hands of Messrs. H. Case and James Wadsworth, and property supplied them sufficient to pay all demands. We hope there is no doubt about this announcement, and that the respectable parties whose names are mentioned have accepted the trust as stated.—Globe.

A SOLDIER'S FEELINGS IN THE MIDST OF BATTLE.—A letter from a private soldier says:—"The bullets of the Minie rifle go past you with a most infernal sound. It's as though mocking devils were snarling at you in the air. But your blood soon gets up, the sound maddens you, the smell of gunpowder has intoxication in it, your veins tingle as if fire was running through them, the eyes strain, the jaws become rigid, and in you go." He states that he lost himself altogether at the Alma, till he found himself a victor. He got a wound on the forehead, only a graze, but it bled considerably. "The blood ran down into his mouth and in his burning excitement he drank it as though it had been inspiring wine."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Nov. 30, 1854.

Last night after the report left, the Potash bill was passed, through committee, and amendments agreed to.

The following bill was read a third time and passed, viz:—Niagara Suspension Bridge Company's Bill.

The following bills were read a second time and referred:—To admit J. Macaulay to practice. To define the boundary line between the 4th and 6th concessions of the Township of Cornwall. To provide for holding County Courts in case of the illness of the Judge. To confirm the original survey in the Township of

Niagara. To admit B. G. G. to practice. To incorporate the Canada, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. To amend the act concerning the civil election of Parishes with respect to laying of moines. To amend the act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada. To amend the charter of the British North America Telegraph Association. To amend the act to encounter the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada. To incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company.

Mr. Valois moved that the bill to amend the act incorporating the Montreal School Medicine be read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Young moved in amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. Yeas 46; Nays 35.

The order for taking into consideration the report of the select committees on Reporting and Publishing the Debates of the House, was postponed till this day fortnight.

The order for taking into further consideration Mr. Patrick's motion for an address in relation to the establishment of a permanent Seat of Government, and of amendments proposed, was postponed till the 14th February next.

Following bills were read a third time and referred to standing Committees on private bills.

Bill to Incorporate University Lying in Hospital city of Montreal, to authorize the city of Quebec to raise a loan to consolidate their debt, to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the city of Quebec, to borrow an additional sum for the construction of water works. To incorporate the International exploring mining and manufacturing company. To amend statute 16 Vic. Chap. 124 for the information of Harbor Companies, was amended in Committee and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. The second reading of the bill to legalize certain transactions and to alter the tenure of the Indian lands in the township of Durham, was deferred till this day fortnight.

The act Incorporating the Commissioners of Poth Hope Harbor, and to authorize them to borrow a further sum of money for the completion thereof was considered in Committee, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. To enable the School Trustees of Calham, to dispose of a lot of land. To change the name of Port Hope and Port Hope Railroad Company.

The following bills were considered in the Committee. Port Deltiosie and Thorold Railroad, Galt and Guelph Railway.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, of Simcoe North, it was resolved that the select Committee appointed to try the merits of the controverted election for Saguenay, having replied that the facts connected with the last election command the serious consideration of this House. Mr. Speaker do issue a summons to J. McLaren, Michael McCarthy, Antoine Guay, Louis Lavoie, Ed. Tremblay, late Deputy Returning Officer of the said county, to appear at the bar on Thursday, the 1st day of March next, to answer for their conduct.

A large number of measures postponed over the recess, among the rest the Maine Liquor Law bill, and the discussion on the seat of Government.

The Franchise bill was withdrawn this evening.

The Quebec Election Committee reported in favor of the sitting member Mr. Blanchette, so far as the allegation that he was an officer of the Government is concerned, the Committee hearing he had resigned before the election.

Mr. Morin in consequence of what took place last night, gave notice that he would on the first Dec. move certain resolutions respecting the necessity for immediately providing certain severe penalties to prevent frauds at the coming elections in Saguenay and Kamouraska.—He was greatly cheered.

The extension of the Limited Partnerships bill, and the Montreal Potash bill were called a third time.

Last night in the Council, the Clergy Reserves bill passed through Committee, and would have been read a third time, but for the desire of Government to advance the Seigneurial bill with equal speed.

Quebec, Dec. 1st, 1854.

Last night after the report left the following business was transacted:

Amendments made by the Council to the Bill to incorporate Montreal Steamship Company agreed to. Bill to extend Act to authorize the limited Partnership in Upper Canada to Lower Canada, was passed. Also the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes; for the relief of the Montreal German Evangelical Church; Wm. Ritchie to sell certain lands held by him in trust; to allow notaries to receive the advice of friends without being authorized by a Judge; to incorporate the Quebec and Saguenay Company; to incorporate the Huntingdon Academy; to amend the U. C. Joint Stock Pier, Wharf and Harbor Co; to amend the Act Incorporating the Comiss's of the Port Hope Harbor; to confirm a certain survey of Bedford; to amend the Act incorporate the Mutual Insurance Association of the Fabriques of Quebec, Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe; to incorporate the Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company; to change the name of the Peterboro and Port Hope Railway Company; the bill to erect the Town of Bytown into a city.

A motion in amendment by Mr. Robinson, that the bill be recommitted for amending the same, by leaving out the word Ottawa and inserting the word Bytown, being lost—Yeas 10; Nays 49.

To enable ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church to solemnize matrimony, &c.—To incorporate the Canada Copper Company.—To authorize the Municipal Council of Onabake to exchange a concession road allowance.

The following Bills passed through Committee, and were ordered for a third reading:—To enable the Trustees of Chatham to dispose of land; a bill to enable Zion Church of Montreal to alienate property; a bill to incorporate the Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company, was considered in Committee; The bill to incorporate the Megantic Company was considered and amended in Committee, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow; Bill to incorporate the Toronto Exchange; Bill to incorporate the Toronto Coal Company, was considered in Committee, further consideration to-morrow. The bill to consolidate the debt of London was lost.

This evening, the House adjourns at 6 o'clock to attend the Governor's farewell Ball. The motion was carried—41 to 32.

The following Bills were read a second time: To provide for holding County Courts in Upper Canada; to amend Galt and Guelph Railway Act; to authorize the School Trustees of Chatham to sell a lot of land; to enable the Trustees of Zion Church to dispose of certain property; to incorporate the Megantic Mining Company; to incorporate the Toronto Exchange; to amend the Naturalization Law; to amend the North Shore Railway Act; to make Bills falling due on Holidays, payable the day after, instead of the day before.

The bill to amend the Municipal Loan Fund Law was discussed in Committee of the whole. The bill extends the Law to Lower Canada, and limits the whole amount of Debentures which may be issued.

The Estimates for 1854 were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Quebec, Dec. 4.

The House met at three o'clock. Mr. Hartman called attention to the defective mode of heating and ventilating the House. His health had suffered in consequence. Mr. Dorion likewise complained. Mr. Speaker said he had done all he could to remedy the defects.

Mr. Prevost presented a petition on the part of the County Terrebonne against the Vaudreuil Railroad Bill.

Mr. Papin from the Argenteuil Election Committee moved that G. Labelle, one of the Returning Officers of the County, appear at the bar of the House, on the 1st March next to answer for misconduct.

In answer to Mr. Cook of Ottawa, Mr. Chabot said the government intended to keep the Lachine Canal for the purpose of commerce; also that the government had under consideration the propriety of assuming the management and carrying out of the canals.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Morin the House went into committee of the whole to consider the resolutions concerning the necessity of providing more effectually for peaceable enjoyment of freedom of election in Saguenay and Kamouraska.

In Committee, after some discussion, regulations providing severe penalties were adopted, and the committee arose and reported.

In the Laval elections, agitations reported in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Labelle—two members dissenting.

On motion of Mr. Burton an address was offered to the government praying that the annual report of the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada should be laid before the House.

On the motion of hon. Mr. Drummond the House went into committee of the whole on the Montreal Harbor resolutions. He desired to amend one of them. It would not be fair to put tolls on vessels drawing less than 10 feet water, as her business would be drawing instead of benefited by the deepening of the lake.

Mr. Dorion thought the City Council should be represented in the commission, but his suggestion was overruled.

Mr. Drummond while participating to a certain extent in his opinion thought it inadvisable to make any change pending the deepening of the Lake St. Peter.

The resolutions were adopted and reported striking out the right to tax vessels drawing less than ten feet, and limiting the right of the commissioners to trace a channel to Point Neux instead of Corbelle, as that first proposed.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Cayley, the House went into committee on the salaries of the subordinate officers of the Public Department. He moved certain resolutions having for their object to increase the salaries of those officers, in consequence of the increased cost of the necessities of life, on the following scale:—Those not exceeding £200, 25 per cent; between £200 and £300, 20 per cent; between £300 and £400, 15 per cent; and over £400, sums not greater than £60. The discussion was going on as the report leaves the House.

Quebec, 5th Dec. 1854.

Last night, after the report left, the debate on the increase of salaries continued until midnight, when the Committee adopted the resolutions; salaries of the Circuit Judges being also increased; and having risen reported thereon. After which the House adjourned.

Mr. Felton, from the Saguenay election committee moved that one of the Deputy Returning Officer for that County, J. B. Gagne, be summoned before the House, to answer for misconduct in filling up poll books with fictitious names, in March next; carried. He also moved that the report of the Saguenay and Kamouraska election committee should be printed for the use of members.

Mr. Duron of Athabaska desired to have that of the Laval committee added, and the amendment being accepted, the motion passed.

Mr. Smith of Northumberland, moved that when this House adjourns on Friday next, it shall stand adjourned until the 15th March next. He desired to learn the intentions of government and the desire of the House respecting an adjournment, several members having already gone away and very important business being proceeded with in their absence.

This was opposed by Government on the ground that they must wait until the other House had disposed of the Seigneurial Tenure and Clergy Reserves bills. A conference might be required or amendments might be sent down to be considered.

Several members of the opposition supported it on the ground that the Government was bringing forward important business unexpectedly, after members had been led to expect an early adjournment. Others, amongst them Mr. McKenzie, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Leberge, Mr. Dorion, and Mr. Papin, opposed any adjournment, until the great measures were finally disposed of. Motion was eventually withdrawn.

The weight of grain bill was brought down from the Upper House, with certain amendments.

The International Mining and Manufacturing Company's bill; Bills and Notes falling due on Holidays bill, were read a third time.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment to the latter, to do away with the observance of all sectarian holidays, which was lost on a division.

Hon. Mr. Cayley moved reference of the Estimates to the Committee on supply.

The House then went into Committee of supply, and continued discussing the Estimates as the report leaves.

Quebec Dec. 6th.

Last night after the report left, the House continued in Committee of Supply until midnight, and made considerable progress, going down to the foot of the 4th page of the printed estimates.

Considerable discussion took place on the estimates for the militia staff and the contingencies for the Legislative Council. The staff was complained of as useless and the contingencies as extravagant. All the items were carried, however, without discussion.

To-night Mr. Mongenais moved for certain information respecting the Montreal and Bytown Railway which Mr. Morin, on the part of the Government opposed as unusual and injurious in its nature, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Lémieux's bill relative to the Montreal Trinity House, and to make further provision concerning pilots was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Dorion of Drummond and Athabaska an address to the Governor General was ordered, for copies of all complaints brought against Mr. McGuire.

Mr. Mongenais' Weight of Grain bill was taken up, and after some discussion on the amendments of the Legislative Council, the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Cauchon from the Lotbiniere election committee reported, that they had issued a commission to enquire into the alleged frauds, and had named Justice Powell commissioner; and asking leave to adjourn till January, or till the House met again. Owing to some informality it was withdrawn until to-morrow.

In the items for the medical school of Laval University and Queen's college, Mr. Brown objected that the public money should be spent on medical schools at Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston, when the faculty was abolished last year in Toronto university because government considered it not a fit subject for public aid.

Attorney General MacDonald declared himself in favor of restoring the medical faculty to Toronto University, and promised that Government would consider the subject before February. Mr. Brown declared himself satisfied.

The items for the Canadian Institute of Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, gave rise to a discussion between Messrs. Papin, Dorion, Morin, and Chauveau, which is going on as the report leaves.

No tidings of the steamer *Union*, now due, as we go to press. Important news is anticipated by her from the east of war.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, Dec. 8th, 1854.

LOCAL MATTER.

Whitchurch Township Council meets at Bloufville, on the 20th inst., for the last time this year.

We direct attention to an advertisement in another column, calling a special meeting of the Reform Vigilance Committee.

We understand a meeting will be held by our friends below the Ridges, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at the village of Lemonville, at 1 o'clock, p.m., to take into consideration who they will nominate for Municipal honours the coming election.

THE CARS.—The time of the Cars, through the heavy depth of the snow North, has been quite deranged during the first part of the week. It was however, only temporary; for they soon managed to come up to time after the snow stopped drifting.

WINTER.—Last Friday being the first of December, we had the commencement of winter in earnest, snow having fallen to the depth of six inches. During the first three hours of the storm three inches of snow fell; since then more has fallen, and we now have tolerable good sleighing.

Since we published the statements in reference to public accounts, we have received an official document from Quebec, from which we learn that the return from the Crown Land Office gives an excess of £11,810 over an above the expenditure.

MUSIC.—We would remind the farmers and others that it is absolutely necessary, according to law, to have bells upon their horses, when they drive out sleighing. We are not aware whether the Council or the Clerk have to issue notices the same as last year; but the law stands the same nevertheless.

We observe by our exchanges that the Great Western Railroad Company have advertised extensively their time tables, thus affording great convenience to travellers. This is as it should be; and we believe such an arrangement by the Northern Road would be hailed with satisfaction by the business community along the line.

We have been very politely requested to remind those who have neglected to clear away the snow in front of their premises, that the obstruction affords considerable inconvenience to pedestrians; and that the fair sex in particular would indeed feel obliged were they to remove it immediately.

Last Wednesday being the day for holding the regular monthly fair, large numbers of sheep and cattle were brought for sale. Messrs. Mulleney, Hutchinson, and the two Langrills—bachelors of Toronto—were present, and bought largely. However, we are led to believe the fair at Bradford, the day before, seriously affected the sale of stock here. We hope, in future, these fairs will not be held so near together; and that on another occasion, more butchery will be present than attended last Wednesday.

TORONTO MARKETS.
Toronto Dec. 7, 1854.
The supply of produce was not so great during the past week, in consequence of the bad state of the roads. The price of Wheat has fallen considerably. 7s 8d being the highest bid. Flour 2s 6d a 35s 6d. Pork 25s a 25s 6d. A 4 and a 6 of trial offering. Other prices range about the same as quoted last week.

Deaths.
At Richmond Hill, on the 6th inst., Mr. John Atkinson, Saddler, aged 29 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL!!

New Millinery Establishment.

THE MISSES MALLOY
(FROM ROCHESTER.)
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have REMOVED their

Millinery Establishment
From the building next door to the North American, to the Brick residence of Mr. STRATTON, nearly opposite the Christian Chapel, Main Street Newmarket, and having lately purchased a large and fashionable stock of Millinery Goods, are now prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and dispatch.

Paris, London & New York Fashions
Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made according to fancy.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854. (14-14)

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, December 1st, 1854.
Belleville Mr. C.
Dillon N.
Gibbs Francis G.
George Mr. St.
Gordon John
Hubert & Brother Messrs Spencer E.
Huntly Theodore
Hart Thomas
Wright S. R.
Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

JUST RECEIVED;

Prosser's Chronicles of
England, France, and Spain.

British Poets in 3 vols.
Brown's Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.
Coleridge's Works.
Parley's Tales about Ireland.
For sale cheap, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

Special Meeting!

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Reform Central Vigilance Committee, will be held in the Committee Room, Newmarket,
On Friday Eve. next, the 15th inst.

As many members as can possibly make it convenient to attend, are respectfully invited to be present, and also any others who may feel an interest in the triumph of the cause.
E. JACKSON, Sec'y to Committee.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on December 1st, 1854.
Bowman B.
Bainman Wm.
Chapell Otis
Edwards James
Fogel Mr.
Hickey Charles
Hudson Obadiah
Kelley Edward
Knight Wm.
Lindsay Wm.
Murray James
Muller Abner
Munkhouse Mr.
Rafferty Francis
Rawlins Amos
Bygonville John
Timms Mary Ann
Wilson Samuel
O. DOAN, Postmaster.

R. H. SMITH'S

Millinery and Mantle SHOW ROOM.

IS NOW OPEN, where will be found a large and choice assortment of Millinery Goods, comprising in part—

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BONNETS.
Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Capes, Cloaks, Circulars and Mantillas, Also, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, &c.
Orders executed with neatness and dispatch.
Newmarket, Nov. 8, 1854. (14-44)

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late WILLIAM FOWLER, request all parties due the same to call and settle without delay; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them immediately for liquidation.
ALEX. FOWLER, Executor.
ANN FOWLER, Executrix.
King, Dec. 4th, 1854. 6w44

T. BOTSFORD,

Saddler, Harness, and TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St., NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

DR. BURNIE,

One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist, HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

Christmas is Coming.

New Crop Raisins, Currants, Figs, CANDID LEMON, ORANGE AND
OILS, Peels,
And all other GROCERIES at the lowest rates.

TO prevent the "time-honored" Plum Pudding being omitted at CHRISTMAS, in consequence of the high price of Currants, we beg to announce that—
From the 1st to the 21st December, the price will be 1s. 3d. per lb. instead of 1s. 6d. as heretofore; and Raisins at 9d. instead of 1s. per lb.
THOMAS BROWN & CO.,
Grocers and Dealers in Wines, Spirits, &c.,
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43w4

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that he has fitted up a
Grocery and Saloon
ON MILL STREET,
And is now offering Groceries, Confectionery, &c., as cheap as any other establishment in the place. He also keeps constantly on hand Larders, OYSTERS, MACKEREL, &c., which he will dispose of cheap. A call is respectfully solicited.
JAMES HARDY,
Newmarket, Nov. 22, 1854. (14-43)

NEW & FRESH GOODS

AT
SHARON AND AURORA STORES!!
THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his customers and the public in general in the vicinity of Sharon and Aurora, that he is now opening his fresh stock of—
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
Where will be found a choice assortment of Staple and Fancy Dress Goods, including anything heretofore offered in this section of country; together with a large stock of—
Ready-Made Clothing.
FROM HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
FROM THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT will be found a choice article of Tea, possessing an excellent flavor; Coffee, Muscovado, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Sugar House Syrup, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries.
AMERICAN HARDWARE.
Including Edge Tools, Locks, Axes, Sleigh Bells, Brass Kettles, &c., &c. He has also just received a large and complete selection of Ladies' Gents' Misses' and Youths'—
Boots and Shoes,
Which he is prepared to sell at extremely low prices. These Goods have all been purchased recently for net cash, by the subscriber, and will be offered at a small advance upon prime cost.
SHARON AND AURORA,
Oct. 26, 1854. 38m3

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber on the 13th of November, on Lot No. 39, in the Fourth Concession of King, TWO MARE COLTS, 2 YEARS OLD.
One a dark Iron Grey; the other a Chestnut color, with a black robe of main and tail. Any person giving information to the subscriber as to where they may be found will be amply rewarded.
JESSE WALTON.
King, Nov. 27, 1854. *43m3

KETTLBY HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Goods.
The undersigned respectfully inform the inhabitants of King and surrounding Township, that they have received their
Fall and Winter Stock:
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockeries, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dyes, Colorings, and every other article usually found in a country store; and in returning thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would assure them that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country. The subscribers hope, therefore, by strict attention to business to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.
A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will be given for
Hides and Skins.
CROSBY & SNIDER.
Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1854.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, Jan. 9, 1854.

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in part of all—
WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
French Merinos, Colours, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, &c., &c. In the
Grocery Department
Will be found as usual a choice lot of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.
JOHN ROWLAND,
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto. (14-11)

J. Lyon & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TOBACONISTS,
No. 48, King Street, Toronto,
RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers and others requiring Goods in their line, to call and examine their stock, comprising the largest assortment of
Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Pipes,
PIPE TUBES, CIGAR CASES,
Snuff Boxes, Matches, &c., &c., of any house in the trade in Toronto.
A Liberal Discount to Cash Customers.
Toronto, October 25, 1854. 34y1

Cabinet Wareroom,

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of
CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
All orders promptly attended; and great care taken in their execution.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
JOSEPH BOTSFORD,
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854. 1-33

NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.
THE subscriber having commenced business in the new and commodious STORE, two doors South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on
PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET,
Would respectfully intimate to the public that he is now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very complete assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selection of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Colours, Cashmeres, French De Lanes, Circassian Cloth and German Wool Plaids, Cloaking and Mohair Cloths. He has also a general stock of
GROCERIES,
Consisting of and other popular Medicines, and Geo. W. Merckel's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Window Glass, Putty, and Hardware; also, the very best English White Lead, and Paints in all colors, ground in oil and dry. Paint, Oil, Lamp and Machine Oils, Turpentine, &c. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
N.B.—All kinds of Marketable Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
E. HUGHES.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1854. 23-1f

CIRCULAR!

Miss Ellen Maguire
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Newmarket and its vicinity, that she has now on hand a large and splendid variety of
Bonnets, Cloaks, Artificial Flowers,
Feathers, &c., &c., made of the best and most fashionable materials and in the latest styles. Work exchanged if not found to suit. Patterns will be disposed of.
Newmarket, Oct. 26, 1854. 1-13

BUFFALO ROBES

And Sleigh Bells,
JUST Received and for Sale.
ROBERT H. SMITH.
Newmarket, Nov. 16, 1854. (14-41)

New Tailoring and

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
NEWMARKET.
Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.
100 pieces Prints (yard wide),
fast colors, - - - 5d. per yd., worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
fast colors, - - - 6d. " " 9d.
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
fast colors, - - - 7d. " " 10d.
100 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
fast colors, - - - 9d. " " 11d.
100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5 1/2d. " 7 1/2d.
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7 1/2d. " 10 1/2d.
50 pieces Muslin de Laine,
(yard wide) - - - 9d. " 1s 1d.
100 pieces Fancy Cotton, 3d. " 4d.
500 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do White do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
50 do Striped Shirting 4 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
500 bundles Cotton Yarn, 4s 6d.
100 Searf Shawls, - - - from 15s 0d.
500 Searf Shawls, - - - 11s 3d.
300 pair Blankets, - - - 11s 3d.

FOR SALE,

PORTED and Raw Lined Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White and Red Lead, Dye Stuffs, Gypsum, Water Lime, Mill, Moley and 1/2 Cut Saws.
ROBERT H. SMITH.
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-1f

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

36, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.
D. KEIN
WOULD respectfully inform the Travelling Public that he has opened a Hotel, and solicits their patronage.
THE PRICES OF THE HOUSE ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Meals, - - - 1s. 3d.
Beds, - - - 1 3
Weekly Boarders, - - - 15 0
Day, - - - 5 0
Prix de Maison:
Pour Repas, - - - 1 3
Pour Lits, - - - 1 3
Pour Semaine, - - - 15 0
Par Jour, - - - 5 0
Liquors and Wines of the best quality, and good stable accommodation.

TO LET!

THAT New Frame Building on Prospect Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, Newmarket. For particulars apply to
D. KEIN,
Toronto, Oct. 25, 1854. 53m3

New Grocery Store!

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country that she has purchased the entire Stock in Trade of Mr. McGee, and having made large additions to the same, is now prepared to supply Groceries, such as
Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Raisins,
Salt, Candles, Tobacco, &c., &c., on the most reasonable terms; and she hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
MARY FAUGHNAN,
Newmarket, Nov. 9th, 1854. 401f

HEARN & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument Makers,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
51, King Street East, Toronto.
IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.
57-78 Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.
Toronto, October 26, 1854. 3-3y1

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber will furnish Bags and take any quantity of merchantable Wheat at Aurora H. R. Station, at Current Rates, (deducting Freight and Cartage at Toronto).
CHAS. DOAN.
Aurora, Sept. 12, 1854. 32m3

Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad.

And Lake Superior Steamer.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 26th inst., and continuing until further notice, the trains on this Road will run as follows—
Leave Port of Bay Street, Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 a.m., arrive at Barrie, 11:30 a.m. Do. do. 3:50 p.m. Do. do. 6:10 p.m. Leave Barrie Station daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 a.m., arrive at Toronto, 9:15 a.m. Do. do. 2:30 p.m. Do. do. 5:35 p.m. Both Trains stop at all Regular Stations and at Flag Stations, on signal.

THE STEAMER "MORNING,"

Running on Lake Simcoe, in connection with the Trains, will leave Port of Bay Street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on the arrival of the morning Train from Toronto, and will leave Oshawa at 7:30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Port of Bay Street at 3 a.m., in time for the evening Train to Toronto.
Will call both ways, weather permitting, at JACKSON'S POINT, BAYVIEW, HODGE'S WHARF, and AURORA.
Except on Friday, when she will run direct to Oshawa, (touching only at Hodge's Wharf), with passengers for the Steamer Kalamath.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. (14-33)

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his customers that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
Of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment, which for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada. He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trousers—made with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.
The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and Fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.
Ready-made Clothing.
Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silktail, Siberian, Antioch, Canada Whiteney, Etoile, and other Cloths.
Frock, Dress, Tug, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth, Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silktail, Siberian, Antioch, Canada Whiteney, Etoile, Cassimere, Doeckin, and Canada Tweeds.
Men's Pants—Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush Velvet, Silk, Mohr Antique, and other fashionable materials.
Men's Trousers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeckin, Tweed, Corduroy, Molekin, Canada Tweeds, Etoile, Silktail, and other fashionable materials.
Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trousers.
ALSO A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
DRY GOODS,
Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.
100 pieces Prints (yard wide),
fast colors, - - - 5d. per yd., worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
fast colors, - - - 6d. " " 9d.
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
fast colors, - - - 7d. " " 10d.
100 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
fast colors, - - - 9d. " " 11d.
100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5 1/2d. " 7 1/2d.
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7 1/2d. " 10 1/2d.
50 pieces Muslin de Laine,
(yard wide) - - - 9d. " 1s 1d.
100 pieces Fancy Cotton, 3d. " 4d.
500 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do White do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
50 do Striped Shirting 4 1/2d. " 6d.
100 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6d.
500 bundles Cotton Yarn, 4s 6d.
100 Searf Shawls, - - - from 15s 0d.
500 Searf Shawls, - - - 11s 3d.
300 pair Blankets, - - - 11s 3d.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his old customers—the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country—that he has removed from his old premises, to this large and commodious Building lately occupied by Geo. Morrison & Co. and next door to the North American Hotel; where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a choice stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, and a general assortment of everything required and usually kept by the trade.
ROBT. KIRKPATRICK.
Newmarket, May 13, 1854. 15-1f

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station N.B.—Baga furnished.
W. MOSLEY.
Aurora, Sept. 23, 1854. 81f

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.
LONDON, LONDON
MANCHESTER & GLASGOW
WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE
WILLIAM POLLEY,
60, King Street East, Toronto,
BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Newmarket and its vicinity, to his large and well selected Stock of
French Cashmere Dresses,
Rich Check and Brocade Silks,
French Merinos, Colours,
All-Wool Plaids, De Laines,
Shawls, Wool Pelkas and Veils,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Steech, Habit-Shirts, Slays, &c.
With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, in all sizes—Wool, Silks, Cotton, and Hosiery, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Netts, Muslins, Hair Netts, &c., &c.
Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ties, Prints, Gingham, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinets, Whiteney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.
In every possible style.
This stock is selected with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers—for its variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city, and certainly not in the Village of Newmarket.
Every article Warranted—in no case Goods misrepresented—the lowest price named—from which no abatement can be made.
TERMS CASH—NO ABATEMENT.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church St.
Toronto, October 24, 1854. }

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of Administration to the Estate of the late JOHN DUNHAM, (Farmer) in the Township of East Gwillimbury, have been granted to the subscriber, all parties indebted to the said Estate are requested to take notice thereof, and settle the amounts due by them
WITHOUT DELAY!
And all persons having demands against the Estate, will please furnish their accounts to the undersigned, at Lot 25, Fourth Concession of East Gwillimbury.
MARY DUNHAM, Administratrix.
East Gwillimbury, }
Sept. 22, 1854. 31m3

AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.

THE GREAT TURKISH REMEDY FOR BALDNESS, And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.
The only certain Remedy for Baldness, and for preventing and stopping the falling out of the hair.
As a Toilet Article, for Beautifying and keeping the Hair Soft, Glossy, and in a healthy Condition, it is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as follows:
1st. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair changing colour or getting gray.
2nd. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its over night.
This Balm is made from the original receipt procured from the original Turkish Hakim (physician) of Constantinople, where it is universally used. The Turks have always been celebrated for their wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes, and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the aromatic herbs, &c., of which this Balm is composed, are almost universally known and used for the hair. Hence a case of baldness or thin head of hair is a trifling ailment in that country. We wish but one trial to be made of it; that will do more to convince you of its virtue than all the advertisements that can be published, and that all may be able to test its virtues, it is put up in Large Bottles at the low price of 50 cents per Bottle.
Remember the Genuine has the signature of Comstock & Brother on the splendid wrapper.
To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.
CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.
For the cure of Founder, Erupt Heat, Hot-bound Horses, and Contracted and Pevish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scalds, Cuts, Ricks, &c. on horses.
Carlton's Ring-bone Cure.
For the cure of Ring-bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and splint—a certain remedy.
Carlton's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.
The changes of weather and season, with change of food and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time cure when any symptoms of disease appear, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the sensitive glands; and therefore they have the same effect upon the Horses, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them. CAUTION.—Remember and ask for CARLTON'S COSMETIC POWDERS, and take no others.
Carlton's Nerve and Bone Liniment for Horses.
And for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require external application, and for contracted cords and muscles, strengthens weak limbs, and is also used for sprains, bruises, saddle galls, scalded legs, sores of all kinds on horses.
Carlton's British Heave Powders.
A never-failing cure for Heaver, Thick and Broken Wind, Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, and all the Lung and Air Diseases, which effect the Wind of Horses. CARLTON'S articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Veterinarian, and will cure in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, livery men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.
CAUTION.—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carlton Comstock on the Wrapper of each article.—Remember this, as their articles have been extensively counterfeited off to look and find the proprietors name, J. Carlton Comstock, &c., never doing without.
GEORGE'S Honduras Sarsaparilla Extract.
For the cure of those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula, Stomach Ulcers, Echin Diseases, Pimples on the face, Femals Irregularities and Complaints, &c.
As a general Tonic and Invigorator of the System it is unequalled.
CAUTION.—All of the above named articles are sold only by Comstock & Brother, 2, St. Peter's Place, directly in rear of the Astor House, one door from Barclay Street, and one block from Broadway, New York, to whom all orders must be directed.
Also sold only in Newmarket by R. H. SMITH, at the North American Hotel, and by JOHN NASH, at Aurora, at J. A. WELCH, at Queensville; at J. H. JONES, at E. B. BARRIE, at South Gwillimbury; and by one of our many places in Canada. Enquire for Comstock & Brother's Address for 1855, which will be given to all.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.
LONDON, LONDON
MANCHESTER & GLASGOW
WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE
WILLIAM POLLEY,
60, King Street East, Toronto,
BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Newmarket and its vicinity, to his large and well selected Stock of
French Cashmere Dresses,
Rich Check and Brocade Silks,
French Merinos, Colours,
All-Wool Plaids, De Laines,
Shawls, Wool Pelkas and Veils,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Steech, Habit-Shirts, Slays, &c.
With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, in all sizes—Wool, Silks, Cotton, and Hosiery, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Netts, Muslins, Hair Netts, &c., &c.
Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ties, Prints, Gingham, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinets, Whiteney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.
In every possible style.
This stock is selected with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers—for its variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city, and certainly not in the Village of Newmarket.
Every article Warranted—in no case Goods misrepresented—the lowest price named—from which no abatement can be made.
TERMS CASH—NO ABATEMENT.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church St.
Toronto, October 24, 1854. }

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that his
Stock of Goods
is now very complete, which, for extent, variety and style, will be found equal to any North of Toronto, and invites the attention of intending purchasers, feeling confident that the quantity and quality of the Goods, and lowness of price, will merit continuance of that liberal support which has heretofore been extended to him.
ROBERT H. SMITH.
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-1f

ROCHESTER TOOLS!

JUST received by the subscriber, a large and well selected assortment of those celebrated Tools, from the manufactory of D. R. Barton, together with cast steel Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Scythes, Saws, Grain Cradles, Sickles and Hay Forks, which, as usual, will be disposed of at astonishingly low prices.
RO

AMUSEMENT.

Laugh, Lady, Laugh!

Laugh, lady, laugh!
There is no rival to weeping;
Grief was never made
To be in beauty's keeping.
Tears are of a strain,
Where pleasure lies decaying;
Smiles, like rays of light,
O'er sunny waters play.
Laugh, lady, laugh!

Sing, lady, sing!
There is charm in singing,
When melody is sung,
Upon the air is flung.
Sweet sounds have often won
More than the fairest face;
And hearts have always been
The playthings of the grace.
Sing, lady, sing!

Love, lady, love!
There's always joy in loving;
But sigh not when you find
That man is fond of toying;
For when the summer bee
Takes wing through beauty's bowers,
He knows not which to choose
Among so many flowers.
Love, lady, love!

Why is a pretty young widow like corn
in a scarce time? Because she ought to be
husbanded.
The author of the above passed through
here yesterday, on his way to Scotland, with a
young widow walking after him, in hot
haste declaring that she would make him
acknowledge the corn.
There are two reasons why you should
not interrupt an editor when he is writing.
One is, it is apt to put him out—the other is
you might get put out yourself.

"Dawktor, dawktor," said and exquisite,
the other day, "I want you to tell me what
I can put into my head to make it right."
"It wants nothing but brains," said the
physician.

Some young ladies feeling aggravated by
the severity with which their friends specu-
lated on their gay lives, necklaces, rings
&c., went to their pastor to learn his opinion.
"Do you think," said they, "there is any
impropriety in wearing these things?"
"By no means," was the prompt reply,
"when the heart is full of ridiculous notions,
it is well enough to hang out a sign."

Just so!—The young ladies who rejoice
in a multiplicity of rings, chains, lockets,
&c., to the unparalleled extent now fashion-
able, should be labeled like watches in win-
dows, "Warranted full jewelled."

A COURTEOUS GENTLEMAN.—"I do not
wish to say anything against the individual
in question," said a quiet man, "but I would
merely remark, in the language of the poet,
that to him truth is stranger than fiction."

"There is a good story of an eccentric la-
dy of unfortunately acquisitive habits, to
the effect that she was, on one occasion, so ef-
fected by a charity sermon, as to borrow a
sovereign from her neighbor, and put—it in
her pocket.

"We saw a young man bravely turning up
his glass he was a true hearted glorious fel-
low and was, he said sowing his wild oats.
We afterwards saw a policeman hauling a
miserable drunkard from the gutter to the
watch-house. The wild oats were being
harvested.

Buss, to kiss; rebuss to kiss again; pluribus,
to kiss without regard to sex; siliabus,
to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunder-
buss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to
kiss all the persons in the room; erebus,
to kiss in the graveyard, or in the dark;
buss the boiler, to kiss the cook!

"John how does the thermometer stand?"
"Against the wall, dad."
"I mean how is the mercury?"
"I guess its pretty well, dad; it hasn't
complained lately."

"You little rascal, is it colder than yester-
day?"
"I don't know, dad, I'll go out and feel."
Why, Tom my dear boy; how old you
look!

Dare say, Bob, for the fact is, I never
was so old before in my life.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Mr. Dorion of Drum-
mond has given notice that he will move
the following resolutions, when the motion comes
up for printing the Public Accounts:—

1st. Each Representative shall receive
four copies for each rural Parish or Town-
ship, and for each Ward in the Towns re-
presented by him.

2nd. The copies remaining after such
distribution, shall be addressed to the Mu-
nicipal Council of the Parishes, Townships,
Counties, Towns and Villages then in exis-
tence, according to their population, in order
that the people may be informed respecting
the state of the financial affairs of the
Country.

Sir John Hogg said rather contemptuously
in the House of Commons the other evening,
that in the part of India visited by Mr. Sey-
mour, the natives had never seen an English-
man but a tax-collector. Mr. Bright ob-
served that it must have been a refreshing sight
to have found out an Englishman in India who
was not a tax-collector. (Hear, and laughter.)

The Catholic Bishop of Toronto is from
France—the Protestant Bishop of Toronto,
Quebec, Montreal, &c., are from Scotland
and England. Britain finds tax-gatherers for
India and Bishops for Canada.—*Message.*

COLLISION OFF BOSTON.—A telegraph,
dated Boston, Nov. 25th, says that the Cana-
da reached her dock at 8 1/2 o'clock this morn-
ing. Her mails were brought up by the Nep-
tune and forwarded in the 8 o'clock train to
New York. The Ocean came in collision with
the Canada last night and knocked a
hole in her side about the wheel-house. The
collision caused great consternation on
board the Ocean, which was increased by the
flames bursting out from the upsetting of the
stove. Many passengers leaped overboard.
Boats from the Canada, Forest City, Boston,
ship Westwood and others put off to the
rescue, and so far as known, all the passen-
gers, except the three before reported, were
saved. The dead have not yet been identi-
fied. The Canada had her figure-head and
bowsprit carried away and her cut-water con-
siderably injured. The collision occurred
shortly after 5 o'clock near the light house.
The cause of the disaster is unknown. The
steamers Forest City, Portland and the Boston,
for Bangor, took off the passengers of the
Ocean.—*Leader.*

EMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.—WURTEMBERG.

Oct. 20.—We are informed of a
contemplated emigration en masse to Pale-
stine, the former "Land of Promise." The
plan has already been so far matured that
it has been resolved to petition the German
Diet for its intervention with the Sublime
Porte to grant a tract of land for the above
purpose. The origin of this idea of the
great exodus is the peculiar view of the pre-
sential relations generally, and of religi-
ous life especially.

Both are considered to have fallen
into decay to that extent, that it is the
duty and requirement of every one, to whom
the will of God and its own true salvation
are yet dear, to disengage himself betimes
from this degenerating position. As far as
we can learn, the petition to be laid before
the Diet has already received the signatures
of 300 families. The intelligence is the
more remarkable, since the families thus re-
solved to leave their fatherland for Palestine
are not of the Jewish but Christian faith.
—*Jewish Chronicle.*

ROBBERY.—On Friday night Mr. Salt's
store, at the corner of Yonge and Wellin-
ton Streets, was entered by thieves, who were
supposed to have got into the house secretly
before it was closed. A desk in the store
was broken, and the cash box abstracted and
smashed, and the money contained in it to the
amount of about \$60 or \$70 carried off. On
the same night Mr. Abernethy's house near
the Lunatic Asylum was also entered by rob-
bers and his watch, a small sum of money,
and a new pair of boots stolen. Mr. James
Moffatt's residence on Queen street was also
visited by thieves on the same evening and
some \$30 or \$40 and a quantity of gloves
taken away. The robbery was first discov-
ered by some of the neighbors who perceived
the door of the house standing ajar, the mid-
night visitors not having the manners to close
it after them.—*Leader.*

Two spirited and firm letters have
been addressed to Louis Napoleon by En-
glish Christians, requesting that religious
liberty might be granted to his Protestant
subjects. Queen Victoria has also addressed
him an autograph letter on the same subject.
In one of their letters, the English Chris-
tians quote the memorable words of Napo-
leon Bonaparte, addressed to Protestant at his
coronation. After stating that it was his
firm purpose to maintain freedom of religi-
ous creeds he adds, "If any of my race
hereafter to succeed me, should disregard
the oath which I have taken, and which mis-
led by the inspiration of a perverted con-
science, he should come to violate, I devote
him to public animadversion, and I author-
ize you to give him the name of Nero."

Sir W. Young, of the 23rd Regt. was
shot by a wounded Russian, to whom he
was about to offer a cup of water. A most
melancholy fate certainly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS READ THIS.

E. R. HENDERSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-
ery, Patent Medicines, &c.,
WILL open in a few days, at the

BRITANNIA HOUSE

NEWMARKET,
A large and splendid assortment of FALL GOODS,
of the latest styles, which he guarantees to be of
the best quality, and which will be disposed of at
the lowest possible prices: to consist in part of
COBBOURGS, MOREENS, ORLEANS,
Cashmeres, Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Diapers, Damask
Shirtings, (White and Colored), Tickings, Neck-
chiefs, Kid and Woollen Gloves, Hose, Half-Hose,
Insertions and Edgings, of all description; Ribbons,
Dress, Cap and Bonnet Trimmings, well assorted, &c.

—ALSO—
In a few days he will open a general
Clothing Establishment of Ready-
Made Clothing!

Which for Style, Cheapness, and Durability, shall
not be surpassed in any Town or City in Canada.
As the Grocery Department will be found a choice
article of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, ground and
unground; Spices of all kinds, Tobaccoes, Raisins,
Currants, Rice, Sago, Arrow Root, Molasses, Vine-
gar, with every other article usually kept in the
trade.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' BOOTS AND
SHOES, for sale cheap.
FARMERS will find it to their interest to give him a
call before purchasing elsewhere. No CHARGE FOR
EXAMINATION!
The subscriber will take all kinds of Farm Pro-
duce in exchange for Goods—and all Goods sold at
City Prices.
E. R. H. thankful for past favors, would still
solicit a share of Public Patronage.

Wanted, 200 Bushels of OATS!
For which the highest price will be paid; also for
BOTTLES and EGGS, at the
Britannia House, Main Street, Newmarket.
E. R. HENDERSON.
Newmarket, Aug. 31, 1854. 15-16

Provisions of all kinds, Bought and sold
at City Prices.
E. R. H.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that large and
commodious House, known as the
RAILROAD HOTEL,
Situated on the Main St., in the Town of Newmarket,
on the line of the Northern Railroad. The House
is substantially built of brick, with abundance of
Stabling, Sheds, and every accommodation neces-
sary for doing an extensive business. The premises
contain one acre of excellent Land, with two exten-
sive frontages. This property offers to any person
possessed of moderate capital, and business habits,
an opportunity seldom to be met with. The Court
House, in which are held the public meetings of the
Township; the Division Court; Agricultural Soci-
ety meetings; and other public gatherings, is situated
on the premises. Possession may be had immedi-
ately. For particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid,
to the subscriber, on the Premises.
JAMES FORSYTH.
June 1st, 1854. 17-18

POPULAR NOVELS.
JUST received, a choice selection of the popular
J novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the
writings of Capt. Mayrath, Miss Pickering, Harry
Hazel, and others, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854. 19-20

WOOL! WOOL!!
CASH paid for WOOL, by
CHARLES SIBBALD.
Newmarket, June 15, 1854. 19-20

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND
MILLINERY.
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of
Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal pa-
tronage he has received from his numerous
friends, and to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto,
and the surrounding country, that he has opened
out in the above premises, a large and well-selected
assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, com-
prising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.
In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM, he has
found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin,
Velvet and Dress Bonnets of the latest Fashion.
Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Capes and Circulars;
Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every
other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere.
Remember 84 Yonge Street. 15-16
A. H. EARL,
84, Yonge Street.

JAMES B. RYAN,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
SIGN OF THE
LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Stand,) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
IS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz.
St. Lawrence, via Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of
Manchester, together with other shipments to follow
during the season, a complete assortment of Bir-
mingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a
general supply of Tools and other articles of Ameri-
can Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics
Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery,
House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at a small ad-
vance of Cost Prices.
May 27, 1854. 17-18

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, King Street East, Toronto,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's
and Boy's Ready-made
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large;
and as it must be cleared out during the next
week, to make room for large Fall Importations,
he will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at
Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style.
Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.
Toronto, May 15, 1854. 17-22

ROADHOUSE'S
Furniture Ware Room,
NEWMARKET.
SAMUEL ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for
sale (at low prices) a general assortment of
Cabinet Furniture.
Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Or-
namental Work, made to order.
Funerals Furnished on the shortest
notice.
Newmarket, February 17, 1854. 17-2

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.
REFERENCES:—The hon. J. B. Robinson,
Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. Her-
ard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe, Esq., New-
market.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-16

INSURANCE.
THE subscriber is Agent for the Provincial In-
surance Company in this neighborhood. Head
Office in Toronto.
CHARLES SIBBALD.
Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-16

DESIRABLE STAND
FOR STORE OR TAVERN,
TO LET, at a most important Station of the
Northern Railroad. Apply to
CHARLES SIBBALD.
Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-16

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family
Medicine has arrived here, and is for sale
by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.
VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,
A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Insipient
Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spit-
ting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,
A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious
Diseases.
FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,
The best alternative known for Diseases arising from
an impure state of the blood.
VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,
A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility,
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stom-
ach.
WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN
WORM KILLER,
An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.
APERIENT, ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
The Best Purgative known. These Pills combine
power with mildness of action, and in no case pro-
duce subsequent constipation.
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,
A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only
certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera,
Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND
BONE LINIMENT,
The best external application known for man or
beast.
For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.
N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be
had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who
are the authorized agents for the sale of the above
celebrated medicine.
Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kermott
& Robertson at the Eclectic Medical Dispensary,
Dundas Street, London, C. W.
Edward Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Stonett,
Kewick, North Wellington; William Chandler,
New Town Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the
principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Can-
ada West.
London, August 3, 1854. 26-27

DR. J. N. PROSE,

SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to
the public in general for their liberal pa-
tronage, and to respectfully intimate that he will,
to prevent disappointments to them in future,
be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SEC-
OND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH,
and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each
Month, when he will be most happy to at-
tend to those who may require his services,
in any of the branches of his profession, or
to make good any operation previously war-
ranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profes-
sion, and his long residence in the Village of
Newmarket, and its vicinity, will, he trusts,
still be sufficient to recommend him to the
public as a skillful operator, either in inserting
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT.

Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling
cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL,
or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.
In addition he would state that any person
particularly desiring his services, at any time,
by leaving a written request at his residence,
Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.
All work warranted as to neatness and
durability. Charges moderate in all instances.
For operations over One Pound, credit will be
given if required.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye
Stuffs, Linseed, Varnishes, Spirits of Turpen-
tine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and
Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of
Fancy Goods, soaps, Perfum-
meries, Hair Oils, Dyes,
Pomades, &c., &c.

AGENTS
For the "Florida de Calcium" from St. Catha-
rine's Spring, an article fast superseding all
other mineral waters, for its powerful curative
properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pul-
monary Walrus, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Man-
ufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines,
Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will
find it to their interest to give us a call.—
Terms: LIBERAL.
35 KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, July 22, 1853. 17-25

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament.
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto,
President, J. C. GLENN,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS,
GEORGE MITCHELL, JAMES BEATY, WALTER MACFARLANE,
M. P. HAYE,
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of ef-
fecting Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 17-2

LUMBER.
THE Subscriber has now on hand a large
quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared
to execute orders for any description of good
Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short
notice and on reasonable terms; and will de-
liver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No.
10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, at
his residence in Whitechurch, or at New-
market.
JOSHUA WILLSON.
July 9th, 1852.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.
A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS
to be sold adjoining the Railroad Station
at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOEY,
Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
Public Business, on good rising ground, and
healthy situations.
For particulars apply to Dr. NASII, New-
market, Agent.
Newmarket, August 25, 1853. 17-3

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
WHIPS, &c.,
OF every description; together with every
article in the Trade, manufactured and for
Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's
Findings, for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,
OF Superior Workmanship and Material,
manufactured and for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.
CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

BLACKSMITHING!
ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name
of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabi-
tants of NEWMARKET, and the surrounding country,
that he has
COMMENCED BUSINESS
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bell,
where he hopes by strict attention to business and
moderate charges, to secure a share of public pa-
tronage.
ALLAN WHITE.
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 17-16

Just Received,
A splendid assortment of MAPS, CHARTS, &c.—
A Map of Canada 22; Map of Europe and her
Sovereigns, (Mounted) 7s. 6d.; in sheets 3s. 1 1/2d.;
Map of the World, 1s. 3d.; at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, July 21, 1854.

W. SILVERLOCK,
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of
Newmarket and its vicinity that he has
commenced the above business on the pre-
mises of Mr. J. WOOD, Painter, Main Street,
and he trusts his experience, and prompt at-
tention, will merit a share of public patronage.
Newmarket, February 18th, 1853.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND

Fancy Goods.
THOMAS NIXON
KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, an assort-
ment of
BOOKS,
COMPRISING
Dick's complete Works, 2 vols.
Byron's Life, Correspondence, and Poetical Works,
Milton's Poetical Works; Wordsworth's, do.
Pope's and Cowper's do.—Humphreys's Tales.
Milton's Paradise Lost, and Young's Night
Thoughts—2 vols.
Uist's Dictionary of Arts, Manufacturers and Mines,
Abbott's Way to do Good—Pilgrim's Progress,
Fern Leaves, from "Fanny's" Portfolio,
Watson's Life of Wesley—Wesley's Hymns,
The Works of Dean Swift; The Tell Tale,
Buckham's Domestic Medicine; Broken Bud,
Franklin's Life and Essays; Beauties of Temper-
ance,
Waices' Vegetable Physiology,
Stewart's Stable Economy; Manual of Politeness,
Alcott's House I live in; History of England, 2 vols.
Thompson's and Grey's Poems, 1 vol.
The Poems of the Hon. John, Norton,
Montgomery's Pacha's Tale, and its Effects,
Fleetwood's Life of Christ,
Webster's Dictionary, (unabridged),
Tomb's Physiology; Advice to Young Men,
Sandford and Weston; Rural Economy,
Domestic Portraiture; Poems of Ossian,
Moore's Poems; Lecture to Young Women,
Shakespeare's Works—complete,
New American Orchardist,
The Young Mother—by Alcott—Young Husband,
by Alcott.
Pocket Anatomist; Pollok's Course of Time,
The Young Lady's Book, History of Charles the XII.
Truth made Simple; Laconic Manual,
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; Mechanics Text Book,
Scripture Manual; Country Schools,
Benjamin's Arithmetic; The Mary's,
Jays' Morning and Evening Exercise,
Elements of Meteorology; My Grand Parents,
Life of Josephine—Precept upon Precept,
Young Lady's Conscience—Brown's Correspondence,
Plutarch's Lives—Alison's History of Europe,
Elements of Geometry—Claridge's Water Cure,
English and Scotch Rebellion,
Elements of Natural Philosophy—of Drawing and
Perspective, do
The Clerk's Assistant, &c. &c. &c.

Family and Pocket Bibles, Common Prayer Books,
Testaments, St. Vincent's Manual, Church Service
and other Religious Books; National and other
School Books; Morse's Geography, Anthon's Latin
and Greek Grammars, Williams' Euclid—Cham-
bers' Introduction to the Services; Reid's Diction-
ary; Blank, Accordion, and Violin Instruction
Books, Blank Music Books, &c.

STATIONERY,
Comprising—Account Books, Drawing and
Cartridge Paper, Ruled and Plain Foolscap,
Letter Paper, Note Paper of various sizes and
qualities, Music Paper, Blank Music Books,
Albums, Water Colors, Rulers, Wax, Wafers,
Steel Pens and Quills, Inkstands, Slates and
Slate Pencils, Writing Ink, Indian Ink, do.
Marking Ink, Copy Books, and a large variety
of Fancy Articles.

—LIKEWISE—
Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, and Vi-
olins, Guitar Violoncello and
Violin Strings.
FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks,
Hair Oil, Eau de Cologne, Port Monies, Dolls,
Combs, Tooth Brushes, Jewelry, Fancy Soaps,
Purse Beads, Shell Pins, Netting and Knitting
Needles, Pins, Thermometers, and POSTAGE STAMPS.
The whole of which will be offered at the lowest
renumerating profit.

N. B.—THOS. NIXON continues to offer to
Merchants, Trustees and Teachers, the National
School Books, Wholesale, at the Publishers prices.
The Popular Educator—Harper's, Godey's, the
Anglo-American and other Magazines, supplied
monthly.

Books Procured on Short Notice.
T. N. has been appointed Agent for the Western
Assurance Company.
Newmarket, February 6th, 185. 17-3

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.
General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage
by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, includ-
ing Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods,
Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships
in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable
Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in
the same; and Farming Stock of all descrip-
tions.
The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by con-
stant analysis of its own experience from time
to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the
nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation
will be made into each class of risk, and a
return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the
net excess will be made to all classes of In-
surers, whose Policies have been in force for
three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are
guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and
an ample subscribed Capital. The insured
are free from the liabilities of a Mutual In-
surance Society, and entitled, according to the
plan of the Company, to a return of half the
profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or
discount, and are adjusted and paid in Mon-
treuil, without reference to London.
R. H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

NEW STORE
On GARBUTT HILL.
THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and
the public generally, that he has opened a
NEW STORE, where he will keep constantly on
hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, &c.
And as he has been enabled to purchase them on
advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.
GEO. H. BACHE.
Garbutt Hill,
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 17-16

NOTICE.
ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and
light Hats, of whatever style, shape, or colour,
should call at the
Manufacturing Depot, 83, King Street, Toronto,
(LATE OF THE FLOVING HAT).
They will there find the largest and best assorted
stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to be found in Upper
Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and
with despatch. The most peculiar shaped heads
fitted with really elegant and graceful Hays.
N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most
liberal terms.
Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand.
T. McCROSSON & CO.,
Toronto, June 22, 1854. 20-21



JAMES LEASK,
Croker of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINES AND LIQUORS.
PRICES LOW FOR CASH.
Toronto, September 14, 1853. 6m-33

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,
Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.
HODGE & SON
WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabi-
tants of Newmarket and the surrounding
country, that they have commenced business in
the above line, and are now prepared to execute
all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, ac-
curacy and despatch.
TERMS: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON,
Newmarket, July 12, 1853. 17-24

Furniture Wareroom.
JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has
constantly on hand a large Assortment
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consist-
ing of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side-
boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and
other articles usually required.
PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various
descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors,
Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready
made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals
on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Nearly opposite Mr. Hewitt's Hotel.
G. MORTIMORE & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have
commenced the Stove and Tin Smith
business, and will keep constantly on hand an as-
sortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX
STOVES,
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron,
Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will
dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT,
at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All
orders punctually attended to.
WANTED—A Journeyman Tinsmith, and also
an Apprentice.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853. 17-35